So much wailing has been made over the decleasion of values within the last six months, as perity which has not been exceeded by any State steadily forward, standing erect when other communities more pretentious than herself were prostrated by commercial panies, until she has now attained a position of strength which constitutes her an independent empire, self-sustaining and progressive while others are comparatively stationary. The statistics of her progress and condition, as laid before her Legislature a few menths since, embody a multitude of facts which cannot fail to attract attention wherever known. Ohio has been the greatest wheat producing State in the Union, having in the last ten years produced 200,000,000 bushels, one half of which has been exported. The crop of 1860 is est mated at 22,000,000 bushels. Like every other wheat region, the average yield per acre has been declining. In 1850 it was 18 bushels, but in 1859 it had sunk to 7.3, much of this decline, however, being caused by the memorable June frost of that year. In corn Ohio holds a similar preeminence. In 1850 the crop was 56,000,000 bushels, exceeding the yield of any other State; while in 1860 it was 90,000,000. There has never been a yield so large. This astonishing increase has not arisen from better culture, but from an increase of acres planted. The ratio per acre is steadily declining. From 1851 to 1853 it was 36.7 bushels; for three succeeding years it was 31.1, then 31.2 for three years thereafter, and in 1859 it had declined to 29.5. In 1850 the number of acres in corn was 1,537,947. and in 1859 it was 2,431,312, or a tenth of the entire State. The area now devoted to cornplanting cannot be greatly increased, because the alluvial lands, on which only is corn a preferred erop, will soon be all occupied, and because a much larger surface devoted to this grain will be disproportioned to the need of other staples, and of rotation in crops. In several counties this limit of extension has been reached, the acreage of corn having shown but little increase during ten years.

In other grains some remarkable changes are observable. In 1849 barley was raised to the extent of 354,358 bushels, but in 1859 the production had grown to 1,638,577 bushels. This rapid increase is attributable to the manufacture of vast quantities of beer within that period, consequent upon the influx of German immigrants. In buckwheat also there was a notable increase, 638,000 bushels in 1849, and 3,000,000 in 1859. Hay averages 1} tuns per acre, the annual yield being 1,500,000 tuns. As in all other sections of our country, the production of potatoes has not kept pace with the demand, and the crop is about 5,000,000 bushels. Ohio has increased largely in horses, cattle, and swine. In 1840 she had 2,028,401 sheep, which had increased to 3,943,000 in 1:50. This was owing to the tariff of 1842. New-England went to Ohio for wool, where immense amounts were purchased. But the free-trade tariff of 1846 blasted this growth, and in 1860 the number of sheep had diminished to 3,368,174. About 100,000 are annually killed or injured by dogs. The increase of horses and cattle is very rapid, chiefly on account of their easy transportation to market, and the remunerating prices obtained in Eastern cities. In the last ten years the increase of horses and mules was 63 per cent, and of cattle 40 per cent.

Ohio contains about 25,000,000 acres, 13,000,-000 being improved, of which more than 3,000,-000 have been brought into cultivation within ten years. Not less than 6,000,000 are actually plowed land. When compared with New-York, there will be found a remarkable similarity of

condition between the two States, thus: anie land 3.882,001 adow, pasture and fallow 8,874,581

Ohio, and containing much less land, should have attained so near a parallel with the State of New-York. The principal reasons must be found in the milder climate of Ohio, and her larger quantity of arable land. Ohio has a very large quantity of alluvial land in a climate suitable for the growth of corn, while New-York has much less. The difference in the agriculture of the two is equally marked: New-York cultivates much meadow and pasture, while Offic chiefly cultivates corn. Ohio contains about one-tenth of all the farmers in the Union; as the tendency is to the subdivision of lands, the farms averaging about 100 acres.

An agricultural community so flourishing as this must be very heavy exporters. Accordingly, more than three-fourths of all that Ohio exports are of agricultural products, or of manufactures from them. Their total value in 1853 was \$40,-216,736, and in 1860 about \$56,500,000. There were 650,000 hogs exported, and some 6,000,000 bushels of corn in the shape of whisky. In fact, this Ohio whisky business is one of the marvels of the West. There are 160 distilleries, annually converting 11,715,000 bushels of corn into firewater, producing 786,591 barrels. Of this, as whisky and alcohol, 450,000 barrels are exported, The domestic arts and manufactures consume s large amount of the remainder, while there are 8,000 grog-shops in the State to insure a market for all that may be left. To the existence of these grog-shops is attributed one half of all the murders, suicides, and casualties committed in the State. The products of animal fat are worth \$7,000,000, of which two-thirds are exported. The whole product of animal meat packed is about \$12,000,000.

Some branches of manufacturing have been very largely prosecuted in Ohio. The production of iron has doubled since 1850, while the mannfacture of castings, machinery, &c., has in creased even more, until the whole iron product is some \$20,000,000 per annum. The manufactures from wood are enermous in bulk and value. At Cincinnati there are establishments for producing portable houses, which are made ready to States, in which entire towns exist of this description of houses. Of household furniture there is also an immense quantity manufactured, which finds an outlet from Cincinnati. Agricultural implements and machinery are extensively pro-duced. The manufacture of clothing at Cincinnati has attained extraordinary growth, probably unprecedented in the Union. This is caused by the great and constant demand for course clothing by the large number of beatmen and emi-

settlement of numerous Jewish dealers in clothing in that city, who, from small beginnings, built up immense establishments, and to the introduction to make it instructive to lock occasionally in anto make it instructive to local control of the cost of production. Cincinnati is probably other direction. Ohio furnishes an example of the cost of production. Cincinnati is probably other direction. One limited is properly advancement in all the elements of national proslarge business of this kind. In 1860 there were perity which has not seed excess she has gone 13,000 persons employed by it, producing goods in the Union. For ten years she has gone 15,000 persons employed by it, producing goods duct was only \$2,000,000. The leather, wool, and cotton products of the State are valued as \$6,000,000. The annual value of house building it \$10,000,000. It is said that since 1850, at least one hundred branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry have been introduced into the State, which did not exist there before, some of them of great importance. During this period of ten years many manufacturing emigrants had left for more Western locations, who built up rival establishments, thus, to some extent, interfering with the localities they had abandoned. But the constantly-increasing tide of immigration not only prevented any actual decrease, but nearly doubled the value of manufactured products. Thus their aggregate value in 1850 was \$62,647,259, while in 1860 it was set down at \$122,867,200.

In the mining of coal, iron, and salt, Ohio has advanced within a few years more rapidly than in any other branch of industry. Mining, except where the precious metals exist, is the last of the industrial arts to be developed. The demand for food and clothing must everywhere be first satisfied. It was so in Pennsylvania and Maryland, whose inexhaustible mines of coal and iron lay untouched until within thirty years. Ohio contains rich deposits of these staples, and their extensive development must give to every locality in which they are found an impetus which may be measured by that given to Philadelphia by the coal business alone. That interest, unaided by foreign commerce, has kept that city as progressive as New-York; while Pennsylvania, an older and less agricultural State than Ohio, producing less wheat and corn, has grown faster than either Ohio or New-York. This rapid growth is owing to the application of capital to the mining of coal and iron. Pennsylvania has had thirty years' experience of the value of mining, while Ohio is but just beginning. Nearly onethird of her surface yields coal and iron, for which a completed system of railroads and cana's offers the most extensive outlets to markets in which no limit exists to the demand.

When mining in Ohio becomes thoroughly developed, her progress in wealth and population will be found to exceed all previous experience. Already the great salt works of Pennsylvania and Virginia have ceased to compete with hers. Her product has increased from 300,000 bushels in 1840 to 2,000,000 in 1860. The increase since 1850 has been 250 per cent. Her 19 furnaces in operation in 1840 have grown to 59 in 1860, their products rising from \$649,000 to \$3,171,000. In coal the progress is even more surprising. In 1840 the quantity mined was only 3,500,000 bushels, but in 1860 it reached 50,000,000, at the former date employing 434 men, but 7,000 at the latter. The census returns show that in all those counties where the manufacture of iron and salt and the mining of coal have been thus increased, there a new population has concentrated itself. The same fact is exhibited in Pennsylvania. Land rises in value in consequence, new farms are subdued, old ones are better cultivated, and the consumer being placed beside the producer, the foundation of a common prosperity is established. Ohio now contains 2,343,739 inhabitants, including 34,849 colored, a gain of 359,270 in ten years, and an increase of over 29 per cent. Her chief cities are growing rapidly, Cincinnati having gained 99 per cent, Dayton 83, and Cleveland 156 per cent.

In the vastness of her railroad system, Ohio has exceeded all other States. Within ten years she has built 3,080 miles of road, and now con tains a total of 4,133 miles, while Pennsylvania, the next highest, has but 3,972, and New-York only 3,175. In these works \$120,000,000 have been expended, of which \$61,455,000 is still it is quite curious that so young a State as owing as railroad debt. There is good reason for this decided superiority. Ohio is the great natural gateway between the Eastern and Western States. No great canal or railroad from New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, or Maryland, intended for the transportation of produce from West to East, can be valuable unless it connects with one through Obio. Hence every increase of the Western harvest, or of trade and manufactures in the East, adds to the traffic on the Ohio railroads. They have no competitors but the propellers on the Lakes and the steam boats on the Ohio at high water. The financia condition of these roads is better than it has een. Eight of the twenty-eight are in the hands of receivers. On twenty-four of them, costing \$110,000,000, the average annual profit in 1860 was 4.12 per cent. They carried last year nearly 3,000,000 tuns of freight, and 3,690,-152 passengers.

The assessed value of real and personal property

in 1850 was \$439,966,340; in 1860 it had grown to \$888,302,601, or more than double. The entire debt due from all class of debtors is as follows:

By taking from this aggregate the amount of the railroad debt, which is a corporate liability, to be paid from the business of the roads, the debt of the people of Ohio is shown to be \$169,070,527, or only 19 per cent on the assessed value of property. The foregoing figures are taken from a most clabo rate investigation made by Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner of Statistics, appointed by the State is look into the condition and progress of every branch of local industry and finance. They are at once novel and interesting, and prove the people of Ohio to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The marriage statistics are very complete. The number of marriages for four years was as follows:

uted to the general decay of business in 1857, and to the great emigration to other States which took place in consequence. There is no record be fitted together, the pieces marked and fied in of births kept, but of deaths by violence, casualpackages, and then shipped for the remoter ties, &c., the returns are very accurate. Last year 521 persons died from violence, of whom 12 were hanged. Drowning produced the largest number of cusualties, and railroads are next. About 20,000 persons receive public aid. In 1858 the number of foreigners naturalized was 4,601 in 1860 it was 10,479; and of those naturalized in three years more than half were Germans. Ohio contains 10.862 institutions for learning

> with 22,000 teachers and 728,785 pupils. There are 5,289 places of worship, costing \$7,896,536.

grants in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley, the Of these 1,531 belong to the Methodists, 763 are Presbyterian and Congregational, 551 are Baptist, and 79 Episcopal.

The foreign commerce of Ohio is almost exclusively with Canada. It has increased so rapidly as at present to be larger than that of some of the At antic States with foreign countries. The entries and clearances in 1846 were in number 268. but in 1858 they had increased to 1,045. This commerce continues to increase rapidly, the entire tunnage of the State having trebled within 12 years. In tunuage and shipbuilding, Ohio is the fifth State in the Union, being exceeded only by Maine, Massachusette, New-York, and Penn-

This exhibition of the condition and resources of Ohio shows that she is an empire within herse f, so far advanced in wealth, and so peculiarly situated as to be measurably exempt from the effects of those commercial revulsions which have swept with such desolating fury over the Atlantie States, Indeed, her history proves that while there revulsions have thinned the population of Eastern cities, they have increased hers. In every crisis, from 1819 to 1857, Ohio gained immensely in population. In troubles such as we now experience, old communicies throw off swarms of emigrants to new towns and new lands, there to raise the food they are prevented by bad government from earning here. She passed safely through the crisis of 1857. In that year there was no great increase in the number of judgments or money suits, while the records of all our courts disclosed a contrary state of things. The financial equilibrium of her large farming population was not sensibly disturbed. It will doubtless be as free from disturbance

CITY ITEMS.

BULL's HEAD .- New-York Cattle Market, Tuesday July 9 .- The Beef Cartle market is again overstocked and , see are depressed below the quotations in our but week's report. We found this morning, at the opening of the great weekly market, in Forty-Fourth ereet, about 3,500 head of bullocks, and this added to 300 sold yesterday, makes up the total in the sixty-four droves yarded. Some of the tops of droves, of most excellent quality, sold during the morning at over 8 cents a pound net-say 8je, for the very choicest bulocks of the drove; but no groves would average that price, and but few, if any, sold at prices equal to 8 cts. pound for the meat, sinking offal; that is, hide, The weather has been distressingly hot all day, and

but for a breeze in the afternoon, would have been un endurable. The excessive best in the middle of the day was probably the cause of the extreme dullness of the trade, during its continuance. At least it nearly stopped all disposition to buy during several hours, so that at four o'clock an un-usually large proportion of the stock remained unsold, and much more than for several weeks, must go over till to-morrow, which if it proves as much harder to-day as last Wedne-day did harder than go over till to-morrow, which if it proves as much harder to-day as last Wedne-day did harder than the opening day, this will prove the worst market for drovers that they have met with this year. It is the opinion of some of the oldest cattle brokers that the price of bullocks to-day is \$3 to \$5 a hasd leagthan the same size and quality sold for last Tuesday. The decline is more real than apparent from the quotations generally given by salesmen per pound, because, in uch an over-stocked market, they do not get such estimates of weight as owners declare that they know the cattle are entitled to; and, be-ide this, there is a dispessition on the part of buyers to cink the grade of cattle down to such prices as interior bullocks - 11 for last week, so that when realers see droves quoted in the weekly report which will be made up to-morrow, at 8 cents a pound, they will at once understand that many of them were such as were quoted last week at 84 cents. It is certain that 84 cents is the very top price to-day, and we don't believe that one in twenty has sold at that rate upon fair estimates of weight. The general aversage is I ascents not a p and. The owners of some thinnish grass steems, and rough stock, declare that it is not selling at 6 cents. The general aversage quality of the stock yarded is very good for this time of year, though not equal to the general run of the last six months. There are no droves of real mean bullocks, and there are some of real genutine good quality, which owners will think sold at very mean prices.

The market for bogs is exceedingly depressed; and

mean prices.

The market for hogs is exceedingly depressed; and lower than hast week for sheep and lambs.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY .- Early on the evening of the Fourth, Stephen McGrath, a young man well known in the Sixth Ward, was sitting on the corner of atham and Baxter streets, when several half-grown him in the face with his head. The noise created by this disturbance soon drew a large crowd, and, among there who interfered in behalf of McGrath, was a man known as "Jingles." It is said that he drew a knife, and with it made some violent demonstrations toward one William Alty, a lad in the crowd. The latter, as now appears, drew a pistol and fired at Jingles, but, shooting him, the bullet from the weapon took effect in the side of one Patrick Doyle, inflicting bad wound. Doyle was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries. Several persons were arrested at the time by the Sixth Ward Police, but the magistrate discharged them on the following morning, for want of evidence, it not being known at that time that Doyle ad been shot by Alty. There is one or two other versions of the occurrence, but, doubtless, the facts will be elicited by Coroner Jackman, who is to hold an inquest on the body to-day. There are several witnesses in custody, who saw the affair from first to last. The deceased was a young man, 19 years of uge, and lived in Manhattanville.

FIGHT AT THE HONE HOUSE .- On Monday night Aldermen Genet, President of the Board of Aldermen. Ald. Tuomey, Stephen Philbin, esq. a wealthy gentle-man of the Fifteenth Ward, and several others, were drinking together at the Hone House, when a dispute arose between them in regard to politics. Mr. Phill deeming himself grossly insulted by Ald. Tuomey, struck him in the eye, blackening and coloring it. The Alderman returned the blow, and was aided by Ald. Genet and some others who were present. Mr. Philbin finding himself in the minority, called to his aid John Woods, the prize-fighter, but the President of the Board dealt him sc powerful a blow upon the head that he was glad to beat a retreat, and kept himself scarce during the rest of the evening. The two Aldermen then pounced upon Mr. Philbin and beat him unmercifully, his face being gashed in several places, and the back of his head cut open with a tumbler. A citizen who was passing, alarmed the police, and an officer rushed in and arrested Mr. Poilbin, but let the others go. Mr P. was taken to the Station-House, but as no complaint was made against him, he was soon dis charged. It will be some little time before either he or Ald. Tuomey will be able to appear to advantage in public.

CUTLERY FOR THE ARMY .- Mesers. Southwick & Wood, No. 82 Nassau street, are now manufacturing a superior article of knives and forks for the use of the Army, for which a patent has been asked. They are manufactured from polished steel, the handle and blade being all one piece, the handle japanned. They are made to fit together compactly and also embrace the bowl of a spoon, which can be attached to the tines of the fork. The three pieces, when packed, occupy no more space than an ordinary dinner-knife, and can only be put out of repair by destroying them entirely. The three pi-ces can be sold for about one-half the price usually paid for ordinary knives and forks of an inferior quality. They are recommended by various military entlemen, and have been adopted by several regiments in this vicinity. The inventor of the combination is Mr. J. W. Hardie of this city.

THE WEATHER .- Yesterday the city was like a fiery furnace. At 6 a. m. the mercury at Delatour's in Wall street, denoted 77°, which is four degrees higher than it stood 24 hours previous. At noon both yesterday and the day before the elevation was the same, 90 An hour or two later thermometers in various parts of the city were said to indicate from 4 to 8 degrees more. About six o'clock last evening a smart shower came up, which had a most grateful effect upon the atmosphere. Several cases of sun-stroke are reported, and two sol-diers of the Massachusetts Regiment fell from their ranks in the Park, who, after being restored by water, were taken to the boat in a carriage.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRIVATERESMEEN .- AL 3 'clock yesterday the case came up again at the Tombs. The counsel for the defense and prosecution, pending the opening of the case, amused themselves by cracking jokes over the recent failure of the Columbia County panel of jurors, and in splitting hairs over the

laws of treason and piracy.

After consultation the case was adjourned over to Wednesday next, at 3 p. m., neither the defense nor e prosecution caring to press the matter in view of the certainty of indictment. It is expected that the indictment will be presented by the Grand Jury on Mo day, in whice case the prisoners will be duly arra gued, held on the indocument, and regularly tried. This will obviate the necessity for any more action be-

fore Commissioner Henry.

The probability is expressed by the prosecution that, in view of the difficulty in finning a Judge and Jucy to try the case during the approaching hot senson, it go over until September.

All the prisoners seventeen in numi er, were brought nto Court yesterday; all except the Captain and first

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNION DEFENSE COMMIT-TAR.-It is understood that after the departure of the Jackson Guard, Tammany Regiment, that the Defense Committee will be able to complete an elaborate report which is now preparing, in blacion to their disburs ments. It is stated that not a dollar has been paid from the fund without the knowledge of the Mayor and Controller, both as to the amount and the specific object for which the money was to be expended. The Committee are taking steps to apply to the State and Federal Government for a repayment of the money that has been expended in the fitting out of the thirtyfive regiments which have been wholly or partially put in the field b, this Committee. Should this money be repaid, a fund will be furnished which can be devoted to the relief of soldier's families. The thirty-five regiments have been put in the field at an average expense of about \$25,000 each. The Committee have also expended sums varying from \$ 00 to \$2,000 on twenty regimental failures. And \$200,000 has been expended in aid of the families of volunteers. Yesterday the Board of Supervisors appropriated \$279,000, their unexpended surplus of last year, for the same object.

The Committee are in daily receipt of letters from captains of companies, who give lists of son either as many as forty or fifty men who have wives, children, motters and sisters, all of whom are recommended for support. Some who are actually earning more money than at any other labor for a year past a e n it saving t single dollar for their families, but throw their money away in the purchase of whisky. The cheats of contractors have, however, in some cases occasioned a drain on the pockets of soldiers for necessary articles. A proposition, compelling the vo unteer troops to appropriate a portion of their a for the support of those who, in times of peace, are dependent upon them, will be urged upon the attention of Government.

DEATH OF THEODORE DEHON .- The Arago brings the intelligence of the death of Mr. Theodore Denon, prominent merchant of this city. He died in Lonon the 24th ultimo, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Debon was always characterized by unflinching upri, btness in his business transactions, and attained therein a large share of success. At one time be occupied the position of Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, and held a like place on the Union Defense Committee until his decease. He died in the full possession of all his faculties, and was watched to the end by his wife, two sisters, a brother, and brother-in law. His remains were forwarded by the Edinburgh, now due. The body will be sent to Boston for burial.

FATAL MISTARE-A PHYSICIAN'S CHILD THE VIC-TIM .- About four months ago. Mrs. Dr. Fisher, late of No. 116 Eidridge street, died, and left an infant child. Before her death she gave the babe to Mrs. Caroline Ehlers, living at No. 4 First street, to bring up. Mrs. Ehlers and the child both being ill last week, Dr. Fischer ordered some morphine powders for Mrs. E., and some powders of a milder form for the infant. directed to mix one of the powders prescribed for the could, but by mistake she got hold of the wrong powder and it was administered by Mrs. Ehlers. mistake was discovered when too late, and the child died on Monday evening. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON THE COLLECTOR .- The expansive effect of the heated term was illustrated in huge "spread" which appeared in an evening paper vesterday about a call made by a few gentlemen upon oliector Barney. The statement that at the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held on Mon day evening, it was ordered that two Republicans ald he chosen for unnointment from each ward is un true. The matter was not referred to in any way. The reporter, it seems, was not admitted to a private audience granted by Collector Barney in accordance with his own appointment, " a porter guarding the entrance and refusing admission to members of the prese, and it is therefore not surprising that he drew so largely upon his imagination for his facts.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT,-A member of the De Kalb Regiment, attached to Company K, who left this city for Washington on Monday fernoon, died soon after reaching Elizabethport, N. J. The body was brought back on the steamer Kill Von Kull and placed under a shed on Pier No. 2 N. R. No one acquainted with deceased accompanied the remains, and consequently his name and former residence are unknown. A physician's certificate however, which was forwarded, set forth that the un fortunate soldier's death was the result of drinking co piously of ice-water while overheated, during his parch through the City of New-York, July 8, 1861. Coroner Jackumn was called to hold an inquest, but there was no evidence touching the death of deceased except what was embraced in the certificate. The reas were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for identification. Deceased was about 22 years of age, and evidently a native of Germany.

SINGULAR CASE OF SAVING LIFE .- At the foot of Jay street, yesterday forenoon, the captain of a canal barge was lying on the deck of his vessel reading the newspaper, when he heard a sudden plunge in the water. He looked round, and there beheld his little daughter, struggling on the surface. Her hoops baving been inflated in falling, she was prevented from sinking. Her father at once sprang into the water, and no per had he got hold of the object of his effort, than he felt something grasping his legs. This proved to be the infant child which the little girl had been carrying about on deck when she overbalanced and fell. Patrolman Standish of the railroad and steamboat equad was on hand, and promptly assisted all three in getting ashore again. 1 14 42 1sd2 an of or

ARREST OF A SECESSION ST. - Henry V. Vultee, a lawyer, residing at No. 132 Monroe street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having created a disturbance in one of the streets of the 7th Ward, by atteriog language of the most seditious character against the Administration and all sympathizers with the Govern-ment. It appears that he has been in the habit of pursuing this course, greatly to the annoyance of his neighbors, and hence the complaint. Justice Brennan, efore whom he was taken, held him to a wait an ex-

MARINE SOCIETY .- The last quarterly report of this Sxiety, presented at its quarterly meeting on Mon-day evening. Capt. Charles H. Marshall in the c'air, shows that one member has been added since the la t meeting; the number of widows on the pen gion list is 58; balance in the Treasury, \$ 164 96. Capt. Tinkham offered the following resolution, which

was munimously adopted:

Res Ired, By a manimous vo'e of the Marine Society of New
York, inco-persted in April, 1779, that the name of M. F. Maury V. rk, incorporated in April, 1770, that the name of M. P. Manry is ely Lieutemans i the United Six es. Navy, be stricken from our written and printed books, and biotted out by drawing been ilines through the same, as being unworthy to be retained on the books of our Society, by reason of his dastady and traitorous enduct in deserting his country's flar at the commencement of the existing robellion, which was devised by a band of disappointed political robbers and traitors.

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER.-The prize brig Triton, of Indianela, Midshipman Bochart commanding, from River Congo, W. C. A., in ballast to United States Marshal Murray, arrived last evening. She was seized on the 20th May in the river by the United States ship Constellation, on suspicion of being about to take in a cargo of slaves, having all the necessary outfit for that purpose on board. The Triton touched at Ascension 7th June.

Excursion.-The Annual Excursion and Picnic of the Sabbata-School and Congregation of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, to Biddle's Grove, S. I., will occur on Thurday, the 11th inst. (See advertisement.)

trip on Monday. She was built by Thomas Collyer for Mesers. Augustine Heard & Co., of the China trade. The length of the vessel is 151 feet, the beam 25 feet, and the depth of hold 9 feet 5 inches. She is on-braced diagonally, and draws five feet of water. She has a beam engine, with a bloch cylinder and 10-fect stroke of piston. The paddle wheels are 22 feet in diameter.

We have received frequent complaints from masters of vessels arriving at this port of the unofficial and un-States Consul at Matanzas. Capt. Walters of the schooner Americus, arrived yesterday, makes very serious charges again t him, which demand prompt in

BOAT CAPSIZED .- Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a small sail-boat was capsized off Quarantine, containing three persons, one of whom was drowned. The others were saved by Capt. James Braisted of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield. The men were soldiers, belonging on Governor's Island. The one drowned belonged to Company I.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE .- During the past week sagar merchants in this city have paid duties amounting in the aggregate to \$265,000. One dealer paid \$80,000, another \$75,000, and others less amounts. One firm paid \$31,000 in duties on engar yesterday, and on other withdrawals \$110,000 within a week.

THE CASE OF JEFFERDS .- The trial of Jefferds for the double murder in Eighteenth street, is set down for 10 o'clock this morning in the Court of Sessions.

The Republican Central Committee meets this evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.

A CARD FROM JOHN W. FARMER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: I intend leaving the city on the 17th inst. for Washington, Fortress Monroe, &c., and to take with me for dis trientien among our patriotic army, who have left their homes to defend our glorious Union, a number of articles they stand much in need of. Any citizen feeling disposed to add to my do-nations may rest assured that they will be distributed to those most in need of them. No. 47 Ludlow street, July 10, 1861.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—At the meeting of this Board, year-day, eleven licenses were granted, at \$30 each-five to storekeepers and six to innkeepers. The Board will meet again to-day, noon.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Javenile Asylum, held their stated monthly meeting on the ld inst. A. R. Wetmore, esq., President in the chair. There have been admitted during the month 96, and discharged 51. The number g in the Asylom is 365.

J. W. QUINCY, Secretary, pro tem.

THE POSITION OF JOHN J. CRIT-

Paris, Ky., June 26, 1861. LARZ ANDERSON, ISQ—Drar Sir: Our State has been again called upon to speak her voice on the question of Union or Secession, and she has spoken by an immence majority, according to the true and noble teachings of her cead Clay and living Cristenden. In our district the last of the great old Romans has our district the last of the great old notation has obtained a vote which represents the strength of its l'nion sentiment and its appreciation of his wisdom, virtue, and public services. But even now the newspers have commenced the work of misrepresenting

Mr. Crittenden had formed the deliberate purpose

Mr. Crittenden had formed the deliberate purpose never sgain to take any office, but to give the residue of his days to the quietude of private life. He was only induced to stand for a seat in Congress from the Ashland District by the earnest and persistent solicitations of friends, in it and out of it, who had honered him so long and so much, and who desired to restore its former splendor. In all his speeches be distinctly expressed his utter distrust of his ability to do anything toward delivering the country from its great troubles, and besought the people, if he should be elected, not to be disappointed though his utmost exertions to that end should prove fruitless. He said, in reply to quistions propounded to him through the public prints, that for the defense of the capital of the nation be would vote men and money to asy amount that might become necessary to defend it against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that if the second States made a just and reasonable proposition to restore the made a just and reasonable proposition to reators the Union and peace, he would not thereafter vote another man or dollar to make war upon them; that if such a proposition was made to them he would vote supplies to enable the President faithfully to execute the duties

of his office and the laws of Congress.

It is not true that Mr. Critten-can intends to propose any ut imstum in Congress to adjust the existing national difficulties. He thinks the war ought never to have been began, and ought to be brought to a speedy close upon just and proper terms, which would restore the Union and peace. But he does not believe that he would be the most suitable person to present propositions to that end to Congress at its next session. He hopes they will originate with others, under whose suppices they would be more likely to have a better promise of success; and he will give any proper ones, come from what quarter they may, his most earnest support. He seeks no fame or even prominence in connection with this subject; but hopes that all the wounds of his torn and bleeding country may be healed, and will ever be ready to give all aid and honor to the blessed physicians who can suggest the remedies. His constituents and his countrymen will give him full trust and confidence in the whole matter. They know that he fully and correctly comprehends his noble mission to be to co-orente in the great and holy work of pacification. He will make no questions or issues merely to throw them before the country.

It is has the experience of fifty years of practical statesmanship, and on that long and brilliant career there is not a stadew of a solitary cloud. The nation coes homage to his great ability, his experience, patriotism, and the unsellish nobleness of his soul. He

there is not a shadow of a solitary cloud. The nation coes home, c to his great ability, his experience, patriotism, and the unselfish nobleness of his soul. He has no passions to indulge, no schemes of ambition to promote. The present is posterity to him, and from the grand elevation of the past he surveys the whole of his sundered and warring country, and his only aspiration to Heaven is for its pacification and reunion lie would deem the humolest contribution by himself toward that procedes work not only the greatest service, but the greatest reward of his life. If others do not move in it, he may, but not until there is a prospect of effecting some good. Mr. Crittenden, from his position, can best determine the time when it will be proper to make a demonstration. That time may projet to make a demonstration. That time may come during the ensuing session of Congress, and it may not. His constituents and country men will qui-ctly and trustingly bids his judgment and his time. ly and trustingly so this matter seems to me. So this matter seems to me. GARGETT DAVIS.

The steamer Arago, from Southampton June 27,

KANSAS IN 1881

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune MANHATTAN, Kansas, July 1, 1861.

As to Crops in Kansas, I think I may say I never saw fine prospects anywhere. Pall and Spring Wheat and all the products of the farm and garden, item to give an abundant yield—plenty for man and heast The first Fall Wheat I saw cut was on the 15th of June. Some of the carliest Corn was then in tassel Some few had Potatoes nearly large enough to eat.

The weather was very warm, and rain sufficient at that time. Many in the East will, no doubt, be sur-

The weather was very warm, and rain sufficient at that time. Many in the East will, no doubt, be surprised at the contralictory statements made all hast Winter about "staving Kan as." No doubt some extravagant statements were made pro and con. Still, it is a matter I think susceptible of demonstration, that all the and sect was needed. Could it have been possible to have had it apportioned among the needy only, all these red in the protioned among the needy only, all these red in the protioned among the needy only, all these red in the protioned among the needy and worthy from "the unmanly and "the greedy" was out of the question. Some would receive by importenate so leftations from three to six sources chareh aid and private aid, and then obtain out of the general aid also! Others, too modest and too independent, received nothing, or next to nothing. No doubt Atel son has added much to be influence from the fact that the mass of the aid by railroad landed there. It spread its same, fame, and locality all over the State, and brought a large amount of trade there that would no urilly have gone to other place. Of course this produced its effects on its rivals and their inhabitants; and it will not look well to say the least of it, for men who had large stocks of goods and grains and groceries to sell, to be so very vigilant in contradicting statements about the needs of Kansas, even if they were extravagant, for the world would say there was a little of self at the bottom of it. But I hope, and trust Kansas is done bleeding, and done begging, too, and will now live and behave like her elder sisters in our glorious Union, lending them a helping hams to put doe a trender on and rebullion wherever found. From w at I saw in Missouri the other day, I judge Union is a will now spring up in Missour with the repidity of mushrooms. I am, yours, X I.

The Expected Steamer. FATHER POINT, Tuesday, July 9-8 a. m. To this hour we have no tidings of the steamer Nor Briton. The weather is thick and foggy.

Mails for Europe. Boston, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
The mails per steamship Europa will close at clock, and she sails at 10 to-morrow morning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JULY 8 .- Before ARRAIGNMENT OF CRIMINALS.

John Culligan, the deputy of Marshal Rynders, who John Curingan, the deputy of marson beyonders, was arraigned to plead to two indictments—one for voluntarily suffering a prisoner to escape, and the other for obstructing and specing the administration of justice in a Court of the United States. He pleaded not guilty to both, and his recognizance was exceeded to the October term.

Bradley Winslow, Minturn Westervelt, and Fannel B. Haynes, indicated for stracy, in being engaged in the size-trade on board the Nightingsie, pieced, not guilty. The Judge directed the prisoners to be brought in Court again next Tuesday

day McDonald and Francis Love, indicted for smuggling five berrels of sugar, pleaded not guilty. James Ridgway and Jonas B. Phillips were assigned as their counsel. Charles Ramoo pieceded guilty of an assault with a sheath-kuife upon Ralph M. Emery, on board the ship Ocean Traveler. A panel of petit jurers have been ordered for next Mouday, for the rurpose of disposing of the criminal calendar, which is now prestly large.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JULY 9.-Before

Judge SHIPRAN.

THE PRIZE CASES.

In the case of the prize vessel Winifred, Mr. Edwards moved that the cargo (coffee) be appraised and discharged, upon the claimants giving the necessary bond, on the ground that it was depreading in value on account of the weather. District-Attorney Smith said he had been toformed by one of the Prize commissioners that Judge Betts intended to modify the prize rules in respect to discharging cargoes ander circumstances like these.

The matter was postponed until to-mornow.
Judge Shipman stated that Judge Betts being indisposed would not attend Court until to-mornow mouning. The Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT-CHANSERS.-JULY 9.-Before Justice

Catharine F. Hood agt. Elisha S. Hood: John A. Martin agt. Heuriesta D. Martin.

Judgment of divorce granted in each case.

Thomas Galway et al agt. The U.S. Steam Sugar Reining Company; Plutarco Gonzales agt. The same.

The injuction Saninest the Corporation and its Trustees or Directors, must be continued. As to the creditors to the Company, the injunction must be so far modified as the permit than to cater Judgments, which are to stand as security, only subject to the judgments which are to stand as security, only subject to the find must be suffered to the suffered of the supportment of a receiver, and the motion in that respect is denied. She costs of the motion to the party finally prevailing. Order to be settled by the plaintiffs on one day's notice to defendants' attorneys.

SUFERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TREE-JULY 2.—Before Justice Hoppean.

Emanual Martin agt. John Lucey—Action disconing without costs to either party.
Charles Smith agt Charles H. Sinclair et al.—Order discharging defendants from arrest.
George G. Haven agt Lewis B. Loder—Motion denied with \$7 cons. to abide event.
Robert Blakely et al. agt. Frederick Jacobson et al.—Judgment for maintife. for plaintiffs.

Edward M. Townsend et al. agt. Peter Bogart et al.—Motion enied without costs. Jeremish Coleman et al. agt. Ade and B. Bleasby—Motion for tachment decided without costs, the plaintiff to be at liberty to le interrogatories and proceed in the usual manner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY 2.—Before Re-corder HOFFMAN.

John Tully and Lawrence Madden were tried for stealing from amost Ahern on the 16th June money to the amount of 460. Tully was sent to Sing Sing for three years, and Midden for two years. Madde: for two years. Jonn Hannessey, indicted for largeny from the person in steal ing a watch and chain, valued at \$107, from John L. Brown, or

ing a watch and chain, valued at \$100, from John L. Brown, on a plea of guilty of an attempt to commit grand larcetty, was sent on the Peniteutiary one year.

Bugh Patterson slapt in a room with George Harriot on the right of the 19th June, and stole from him a coat and test and noney, altegether amounting to \$100. He was convicted of petty arceny, the Juny not being satisfied that he stole the \$50 bill its months in the Penifentiary.

Christian Mans pleaded guilty of assault and battery. Sentence served. Adjourned.

Pomeagers Arrived
In whr. Americus, from Matanzas-C. Cumn

Sandy Hook., 9:31 | Gov. Island 10:21 | Hell-Gate ... 12:01

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORKJULY 9

Cicared.

Steamship.—Matanzas, Licengong, Matanzas.
Ships.—America, Salper, Liverpool. D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.: Boyne (Sr.), Grover, Liverpool. Watson & Meyera Earks.—C. R. Lutie, Scandelin, Jagnayra, E. Pavenstedt: Xantelic, Chapman, Aspinwali, H. A. Stephenson, Hayden, Marseilles, J. A. N. Smith & Co. seilles, J. A. N. Smith & Co.
Schooners-Maryland, Helt. Beltimore, Merrill & Abbott
Recuce, Bacou, Boston, Merrill & Abbott; L. Persock, Appledicete. D. C. Murray; Argo, Bondust, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull.
Steamer-Alice, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ship Celestial Empire, Cunringham, Liverpool of days, modes to C. Id. Parsons & Co. June 16, lat. 46 32, lon. 41 12, saw large quantities of loghergy and donting ice. June 21 lat. 48 5, lon. 23 32, apoke Br. ship Sunbeam, from Cachec for Shields. July 6, lat. 41 4, lon. 10, spoke ship Keystone, tron. New York for Sydney. Saine day, spoke ship Mesouli, hence for Glaspow. Brig loarian, Munger, Matanzas June 28, sugar to J. & Number

Pela Pack (of New-London), Gardner, Baracos June 2 o Thea Gilmartin, Johy 4 1st. 31 50, Ion. 73 29, spek gachooner Vainum 8, Hill of Mantapoisett, with 140 bid Schr. J. H. Deputy, Neil, Rondout for Providence.
Schr. Rebesca and Eliza, Brown, Albany, lumber,

r, Georgiana, Hay, Little Fag Haxbor 2 days, wood,
r, Lamartine, Levell, Norwich for Elizabethport,
r, N. S. Rose, Wright Philadeiphia for Boston
r, Danlia of Hampton, Mc), Kent, Lingan, G. B., 12 days
B. Cunard.
M. Munsun, jr., Brewer, Brookhaven 2 days, in ballack
r, Ellen Perkins, Bush, Donnis 6 days.

Sain: M. Mussun, jr., Brewer, Brookhwon 2 days, in be celtr. Ellen Ferkin. Bush, Isannis 6 days.
Schr. Charter Ont. Kelley. Boaton for Ellasbethport.
Sain: Pavlion, Lungley Calab. 8 days, Inmber to master.
Sain: S. T. Godwin, Harviey. Symmord, in ballast.
Sain: Oswego (Br.), Card, Windsor, N. S., 12 days, pirab.
Sain: Oswego (Br.), Card, Windsor, N. S., 12 days, pirab. Sohr. Sorah Elizabeth, Kelley, Purtland for Elizabeth port. Sohr. Baltic [of Columbia, Mc.], Cole, Shulee, N. S., 14 days,

Schr. Barie of Common Mes., Cole Sance of Schr. Barie of Columbia Mes., Cole Sance of Schr. Americas, Walters, Matanzas 9 days, sugar to massed and Mes. Walters, Matanzas 9 days, sugar to massed and Mes. Walters, Matanzas 9 days, sugar to massed and Mes.

er Osproy, Kenney, Providence, mass to E. Bypner, er New London, Smith New London, mass to J. M. Rockwell.
Stoaner Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, more to Loper & Kirk-Steamer Franklin, Bougherty, Saltimore, mdss. to Loper & KirkSteamer Franklin, Bougherty, Saltimore, mdss. to W. Dahall.
SAILED July S.—Ships Monsoon, for London; Great Northern (Br.), for Liverpoore bright Lepsilla, fer St Johas, P. R. F.
Isabella tiny (Br.), for London; Bandern (Br.), for Falmenth
Diega (Neap.), for Amaterdamy steamship Malagrae, for Malanges.

WIND-During the day, from 8., very light.